WASHINGTON CITY

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 14, 1855.

MAINE BLECTION.

The following despatch from Augusts, Maine, has received by the associated press:

"The Augusta Age has returns from 298 towns, giving There are 14,000 votes yet to hear from.
the senate 21 of the 31 senators in opposition to Morve been cleried, and of the representatives two to one.

ABOLITION ABUSE OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

It is interesting to watch the unbroken stream of oppo sition calumny niways poured out upon a democratic administration. There is such an apparent sincerity of objurgation, such a pious fervor of patriotic abborrence, such a complacent forgetfulness of history and of truth, that we do not wonder that many honest people are misled in spite of themselves. But if we take up these censorious leaders, one by one, and try them by the infallible test of their own record, the flimsy vell which hides their own corruptions is torn away, and the bitter comment is furnished to their hollow and hypocritical professions. Take any one of this degradation upon one who became an American, "only beclass of declaimers, for instance, against President Pierce-nay, go to the men from whom the fusion candidate for the next presidency must be taken-and we behold that, throughout their whole career, they have been consistent advocates of the most extravagant and the most licentious There is not a bill before Congress donating a mty to a steam line, or to a railroad, or to any one of usand projects hatched in the fertile brain of those who throug the lobbies of the two houses, which does not obtain its chief aliment from the men who join in the cherns of complaints upon the democratic party. All their scrutiny seems to be reserved for the question of sla very; and to obtain votes for an abolition measure, they will freely give their own to any scheme that may be

When we go back to the last administration, even if we overlook the Galphin case at the beginning, we are soon made intelligent of the secret which actuates another branch of the opposition. The contracts made in the las hours of that administration, and in many cases shown to be most corrupt, could not be rigorously investigated without making many enemies for the present administration among those who had placed their hopes upon these ad-

We are not prepared to say that every administration of the government, not carried on according to demo cratic principles, is essentially corrupt; but we do say that there is no danger more appalling, in view of an abolition after the abolition design upon the conon-than the elevation to power of a set of men who boldly justify the most extravagant expenditures of the people's money, and look to the public treasury as a great fund for the advancement of personal schemes. Such men are to be found in the lead of the so-called republican party. We need not name them. Their record is before the country; and we shall be grievously surprised, indeed, if the people should overlook not only this record, but their public and continued warfare upon the rights of but their public and continued warfare upon the rights of the States. If an administration, like an individual, may much personal honesty and legal knowledge as were sometimes be better tested by its opponents than its friends, the administration of Franklin Pierce has no cause for avoiding the ordeal.

JEWELS OF KNOW-NOTHING ELOQUENCE.

The best way to confound the know-nothing leader is to reproduce their own opinions on the subject of emigration and the adopted citizens. Strange to say, some of the most dazzling gems of this sort of eloquence may be extracted from their speeches. For instance, the striking eulogies of Irish character, Irish intellect, and Irish courage, can be found in the orations and writings of Julge Conrad, the present know-nothing mayor of Philadelphia. There is a gorgeousness of style and a profusion of imagery in these productions, that show how fervidly he felt what he spoke and wrote. He used the following glowing language in his celebrated address, delivered on

Mr. Kenneth Rayner has been quite as emphatic, and he has been since he turned upon himself, and attempted to

Gen. Foote is another very prominent witness of this kind. The General is now the leader of the prescriptionists in California—the oracle of the opponents of the adopted citizen, and of the naturalization laws-and, of course, of the democratic party. The General is vociferous in proclaiming his new opinions. One would suppose, from reading his speeches, that he was a lineal descendant of the aborigines; that he had inhaled hostility to the foreigner with his mother's milk, and that he had as hely a horror of emigration as George the Third. So much for General What of him only six years We copy from the San Francisco Times and Transcript the following revelation of Foote versus Foote, and with this demonstration we close this article:

In 1849 the following resolution was introduced into the United States Senate:

Resolved, That the election of James Shields to the Senate of the United States was void, he not having been a citizen of the United States the term of years required as a qualification to be senator of the United States at the commencement

Here was a question, not striking at the rights of James Shields as a naturalized citizen, but simply involving a matter of fact in connexion with his election and the con- ished as Passmore Williamson has been punished—the digstitution. A large amount of discussion was dictted, and nity of the court maintained—the integrity of a priceless none entered more anthusiastically into it than Governor right vindleated—and the "dead lock in law" illustrated Foote. This then distinguished champion of democracy to the entire satisfaction of every abolitionist in the land. and liberal naturalization lang gave vent to his feelings in

and liberal naturalization laws gave vent to his feelings in eloquent terms, and denounced in no measured strain "the accursed spirit of native-Americanism." But we will let the Governor speak for himself. (See Appendix to Congressional Globe, 2d session, 30th Congress, p. 339.)

"The seat heretofore occupied by the honorable claimant would be declared excust by reason of his present incompetency to occupy it. The way would be open for a new election, or an executive appointment of some person to fill the vacancy thus arising. We would propounce the election and commission of the honorable claimant void and inoperative Assections and the consequence of his present instigibility. This is mission of the honorable claimant vaid and inoperative Assecforward in consequences of his present instiplicity. This
surely enough for all proper purposes—enough for all purposes yet suggested by honorable senators. But this is not
nough for each gradually our lost positions
were recovered; and now we reoccupy the field ing fracter
time, they must does omething to proplicable the secured spirit
and in their hon here. First prime time are
record to the transport of the transport of the secured spirit
and in their hot haste to
record the street of young positions and the temple of the licensing field. The
infancy was cradled, and his days of young hophood
were passed, smiller the localities where once floating to the
infancy was cradled, and his days of young hophood
were passed, smiller the localities where once floating the
young the rolling ocean, and as Emmel. His was born beyound the rolling ocean, and as Emmel. His was born beyound the rolling ocean, and as formed, if we have not as formed as increasing the strength of the incomplement of preparations, and
teams there of enjoy them, where only they could be supprehensions
to as locar of liberty and of free institution floated proudly at the head of the decimated,
if they must doe something to proplicate in the Union is subject to a second attack of
which prevents the creating dame to sever the devil in.

"These preaching polliticians have set a new trap to catch
the foreigners and the theoriem trap to catch
the foreigners and the theory could have attach and their amplitude and perfection. It is desired, I fear, to fix a brand upon his forehead, because, though born in a distant land, he has presumed to aspice to high etaston in a republic where, for eventeen years, he has performed all the du-

unsurpassed in builte, whose renoun will never pass away. Yes
this man is to be reseascured, racecused, and decayed without crime, and upon pretexts too flimsy and ridiculou
to bear the least scrutiny or examination. What is it the
gentlemen desire to attain by declaring that the election am gentlemen desire to attain by declaring that the election accommission of the honorable claimant were ab indice rold? I will not accuse honorable senators of entertaining any design of an unworthy character; but I tell them boldly, and tell them confidently, that, when the intelligent voters of the republic will be called upon to pronounce judgment upon these present acts, thousands—yea, handreds of thousands—will be heard to accuse them of being actuated, in part at

Thus it was that this now eloquent champion of pro scription and intolerance spoke. His whole nature revolted at the bare suspicion of persecution towards "a native of a foreign land." His heart overflowed in eloquent words of denunciation towards those who, by indirection even, sought to persecute, proscribe, and degrade a son of the Emerald late. Behold now the change! The Governor has leagued himself with a party which declares Gen Shields unfit to occupy any position of public trust. He is which would degrade him and all who sympathize with him before our countrymen. He would fix a brand of use he is a lover of liberty and free institutious.

But again, some rage, the Governor says: But again, some page, the Governor says:

"I do not know how others may feel on the subject, but, for one, I am resolved not sunccessorily to do snything which might have a tendency to increase the strength and consolidate the ascendency of the party in power. Nor will I do anything, here or elsewhere, to fan the smouldering embers of native-Americanism to remeved fury. Gentlemen who a few years ago had the moral courage (to use the mildest term) years ago had the moral courage (to use the mildest term) gravely and forcely to urge in the national councils that positive of any foreign country arriving upon our shores should be allowed to become naturalized until some twenty years should have elapsed after his coming among us, can very consistently, I think, vote for the amendment under consideration; but with my views of my duty as a conscientious sonator, and the sacred obligations which rest upon me as a member of the democratic party, I vow most solemnly that there are few acts of legislation which could be proposed to me which I would resist more strenuously and perseveringly than that which is now under discussion."

" A DEAD LOCK IN LAW."

The recent decision of the supreme court of Pennsylva nia, in the case of Passmore Williamson, seems to have thrown the editors of the abolition journals into the most grotesque spasms of rage and disappointment. These very modest gentlemen not only assume to themselves superior integrity and superior intelligence over those whose elevation to the highest judicial trust warrants the supposition of spotless private reputation and pre-eminent legal attainments, and whose sworn duty it is to expound and apply the law faithfully and fearlessly, and without respect to persons, parties, or sects, but they have the in go behind the record to impugn motives and defame character. The opinion of the four concurring judges, says the New York Tribune, is all wrong, and the opinion of the dissenting judge is all right-and then follows the customary balf column of invective and abuse, as if the probabilities were not strongly in favor of the integrity and soundness of the views of four-fifths of the court-as if there was not a bare possibility that Judges Lewis, Black, concentrated in the one person of the dissenting judge.

The comments of the New York Times exhibit so

slight distrust on the part of the writer as to the length. depth, and accuracy of his legal acquirements. He is almost disposed to regard the legal opinion of a justice of a supreme State court with nearly as much consideration as the legal opinion of a rampant abolition editor, who recognises the supreme, over-riding, binding force of certain laws not known to the States or the federal Union. This opinion of the Pennsylvania court, says the Times, may be law, but it is not reason—and its immediate effect has been to produce "a dead lock in law."

There is an appalling mystery about this expression of the Times which we doubt not will prove highly refreshing to the writhing, gasping negro worshippers. A "dead lock," when associated with the retarded movements of a glowing language in his celebrated address, delivered on the 5th of July, 1841, at a repeal meeting:

"Are we so buried in selfshass, that if the sun of freedom but beam on us we care not though all the world beside be darking in the might of oppression? Show me the man whose heart beats only within a circle so selfsh and sordid, and I will show you one unworthy of this secreted anniversary—its men, its triumpha, and its heritage. Hewho knows no suppathy which can be stratched beyond the paltry limits of his sect, his party, or his clime, is neither a good Christian nor a good man; but a minutless, heartless, throbless lump of accidental and misshapen humanity. I am sure that no such man is among us; that of the thousands within the sound of my voice, there is not one who has not a place in his heart, and a large place, too, for the wrongs of the island of sorrow—oppressed and lovely Ireland." much more eloquent in favor of religious toleration, than judiciary for a frequent and fearless application of these

> clamor of demagogues. It was on a writ of habeas corpus that Mr. Williamson was brought before Judge Kane. He made a false return to that writ; in other words, he was guilty of deliberate perjury. For thus insulting the court, and attempting to bring a right into contempt which is as dear to freemen as the right of trial by jury, Mr. Williamson has been punished, and will continue to be punished. until he has made the necessary atonement for his offence. If the case had been reversed-if Col. Wheeler, at the instigation of Passmore Williamson, had been brought before Judge Kane on a writ of habeas corpus-if he had made a false return in regard to the possession of the slaves, as Williamson made-Colonel Wheeler would have been punto the entire satisfaction of every abolitionist in the land.

WHERE DO WE STAND NOW?

Less than one year ago and the democratic party were surrounded by the clouds and storms of disaster. State after State was swept into the crater of the midnight order; deserter after deserter fled the stricken field; and more than one stout heart quailed before the terrible fire of the hidden and treacherous foe. But the flag of the spirits who thought the democracy overthrown because fanaticism had found a new excuse for violence, and demagogues a new pretext for clamor.

ling to leave it to the people to say in 1000 released to done right in so doing.

"Last year you came up here under different circumstances to what you have now done; you had no officers to elect, and there must be some good reason for this assemblage. He said it was to look men in the eyes and see if they could discern among them any Benedict Arnolds; for there were many traitors abroad in this land. They desired to see whether they were imbued with the blood of paring the said in the said.

true policy of the government from its inception to let the people rule.

"In the Mexican war, northern and southern men fought side by side; their blood had been shed, and many had filled a common grave, to secure us a joint treasure and joint territory. A few men then said the time had come when slavery should not be established in Utah and New Mexico. Gen. Cass and Henry Clay, who had fought about banks and riffs, and had rivalled each other in contending at to which should do the most to uphold the constitution, came forward and viewed this question as one cutside of the constitution. They agreed upon this question, and their wise counsel prevailed.

sel prevailed.

"He hated to call these agitators fusionists
Lewis D. Co ists—he would call them traitors. Lewis D. Campbell, in speech in this city, had said that, rather than see anoth slave State admitted, he would see the Union dissolve

be called. "These traitors wish us to legislate for Kansas. thought they would have enough to do to legislate for them selves, eepecially if they have many more such legislature as that of the past winter.

"At the time of the adoption of the constitution slaver.

"At the time of the adoption of the constitutios elawery prevailed in a majority of the States, and our forefathers put a clause in that instrument that they would not be thiever and steal from each other. The abolitionist says no. The abolition preacher preaches a higher law than the constitution, says that slavery was a great evil, and they had a right to restore a man from slavery. But when a know nothing mob goes into Kansas (headed by a preacher) to prevent the people from exercising their rights, they are load in their condemnation, but in the same breath would applaud a know nothing mob in Boston or Philadelphia organized to steal negroes from their owners.

nothing mob in Boston or Philadelphia organized to steal negroes from their owners.

"These men call us proacher batting democrats. He would ask candidly if the cause of religion had suffered most under democratic or know-nothing polley? He alluded to the times when preachers were courted, when they were considered the pets of society. But when they turned know-nothings, through the false policy of checking Catholicism, their influence began to wane. The cause of religion had not received an impetus by such a course. He believed there was some reason yet left among the masses. The public mind had not become completely deranged or know-nothing.

"Mr. Willard continued: I appeal to the Protestants of America as indicative of the progress of Protestantism to redeem the history of the past two hundred years. Look at Maryland; here was a State founded and estiled by Catholics—were driven from their pative country by the bigotry

America as indicative of the progress of Protestantism to redeem the history of the past two hundred years. Look at Maryland; here was a State founded and settled by Catholios—were driven from their native country by the bigotry and persecution of Protestants, and compelled to seek a Lome in the new western world. Did these men say that Protestants should be deprived the privileges and immunities of the government they had established? No. They opened their the protestants are leaping fulsome culogiums upon the late Rev. Spencer H. Cone, D. D., (Baptist,) who died on the 28th ult., at an advanced age. Whatever others may say, we cannot forget that the Doctor has been from the into new western world.

The city journals are heaping fulsome culogiums upon the late Rev. Spencer H. Cone, D. D., (Baptist,) who died on the 28th ult., at an advanced age. Whatever others may say, we cannot forget that the Doctor has been from the say were driven trong the proposed and provided and settled by Catholics—where the cone, D. D., (Baptist,) who died on the 28th ult., at an advanced age. Whatever others may say, we cannot forget that the Doctor has been from the government they had established? No. They opened their control of the c and persecution of Protestants, and compelled to seek a many and persecution of Protestants, and compelled to seek a many should be deprived the privileges and immunities of the government they had established? No. They opened their doors to all—to Protestants as well as Catholics. They pinced doors to all—to Protestants as well as Catholics. They pinced ions by all. And now what does the history of Protestantions by all. And now what does the history of Protestantions by all. And now what does the history of Protestantions ions by all. And now what does the history of Protestantions ions by all. And now what does the history of Protestantions ions by all. And now what does the history of Protestantions ions by all. And now what does the history of Protestantions ions by all. And now what does the history of Protestantions ions by all. And now what does the history of Protestantions in Maryland show as to the condition of the Catholics? It more a Christian minister, is to libed Him who came to delicer the fugitive-slave law. To call such a man a Christian, still more a Christian minister, is to libed Him who came to delicer the fugitive-slave law. To call such a man a Christian, still more a Christian minister, is to libed Him who came to delicer the fugitive-slave law. To call such a man a Christian, still more a Christian minister, is to libed Him who came to delicer the fugitive-slave law. To call such a man a Christian, still more a Christian minister, is to libed Him who came to delicer the fugitive-slave law. To call such a man a Christian, the fugitive-slave law. To call such a man a Christian, the fugitive-slave law. To call such a man a Christian, the wide the fugitive-slave law. To call such a man a Christian minister, is to libed Him who came to delicer the fugitive-slave law. To call such a man a Christian, the fugitive-slave law. To call such a man to prompt obligatory cause, and forement and to prompt obligatory cause, and forement and to person prompt obligatory cause, and forement and to prompt their legal machinery, but they look to an incorruptible judiciary for a frequent and fearless application of these stern, wholesome, and effective checks to crime and dis-

> American citizens? Is it in consonance with the spirit of religion and the purity of its precepts? No! These know-nothing political 'vsgabond' are a disgrace alike to the cause of Christianity and the ministerial office, and were doing religion far more harm than all the efforts of its bitterest opponents could possibly do it. These political preachets were a nems count possibly do it. These political preachers were an incubus upon the cause of Christianity, crushing out its life-blood, and wounding it to the death. They were not the 'called of God,' they were of the devil, and sought for fitting companions in the dark reclusions of the lodges of knownothingtem. Their preaching was a dispersor to the flower

"He would sooner place a child of his for education in a den of infamy than under such teachers as these political preachers. He would calculate upon the evils of the latter preachers. He would calculate upon the evils of the latter tutoring being far worse than the former. These preachers forred Catholicism-feared the Pope. And yet they were daily begging money to send missionaries to preach their dogmas in Catholic Spain, Italy, and France. They were as dishonest in their professions of fear of the Papal power as they were in all their other professions. They were pursuing a policy of the bitterest proscription, higotry, and persecution toward a portion of our people—a policy at war with the very principles and essence of religion as well as republicanism. He trembled for the church when he thus saw a portion of the ministry thus dedicated to persecution—to evil instead of good. He revered and held in veneration the true and honest minister of Christ. He hated and detested, as all rood mend on, the years game who have stolen the livery of the church when he they are the first branch of the alternative; therefore, we are defeated."

It is a fevorite theory with the faculty of New Orleans are completed to the state of the Sta

men, women, and children they have but recently slaughtered at Louisville. Could these outrages continue in the cities?

No! The country would retaliate, and a dreadful retribution would follow. Civil war followed fast upon the heels performance begin.

who stated that he had joined the democratic party because "It most nearly represented those views and principles of a tolerant, law-abiding, and constitutional character" which he entertained. In regard to the Missouri Compromise he

"Last year these traitors came not openly in the field, but like a thief in the night. They said to the good people of Indians, You must cease acting as before, and must adopt a new policy upon the slavery question. These traitors came here upon the 13th of July. They invited no Kentuckian to address them, for there was but one man in Kentucky that could do it, and that man was Cassius M. Clay- But they sent to Massachusetts, not to bring hither a Webster, but to import an abolitionist to instruct you how to vote. They bore banners through the streets, attempting to arouse a feeling of hostility to the South. And what was the complaint? It was this: The democrats had voted in Congress repaired violations of this compromise, now spoken of as the size of the people the right to make their own laws in kins ans and Nebraska. They objected to this; and why, no reasonable man could tell.

"The great question of the day was whether we shall execute the constitution on this subject or not. He reviewed the history of the country, and showed that it had been the true policy of the government from its inception to let the people rule.

"In the Mexican war, northern and southern men fought side by side; their blood had been shed, and many had filted." understood all this, and well know that the up they have stirred up does in fact rest on a very shi ation-a foundation which would not be used as the basis for a political party but for the lack of sound materials to build

AMALGAMATION AND KNOW-NOTHINGISM.

COLORED CHILDREN IN THE SCHOOLS.—The new law allow-ng colored children to attend all the public schools has gone into operation, and vesterday many of them attended with the white children. They ereated quite a "sensation" among the boys and girls, but no violent manifestations of dislike were seen. At the Smith school (colored) only seven pupils were seen. At the Smith school (colored) only seven pupils attended the primary department, and none in the grammar department. The primary school had eighty-nine pupils at the last official return, and the grammar school eighty. Most of these obtidere will now attend the Phillips school for boys, and the Bowdoin school for girls, while the Maybew school for boys, and the Wells school for girls, will each receive one additions. A few will also be scattered among the other shools of the city, particularly at South and East Boston. | Boston Transcript

As our readers are aware, Boston, like the rest of Mas ousetts, is at present under the complete domination the know-nothings. Many abolitionists are opposed malgamation, but Boston know-nothingism, it seem, sets no bound to its love for the negro. As usual the southern know-nothing organs will not have a word to say in regard to this successful attempt of the northern wing of the order to degrade white children to the level of of these crimes rests exclusively with the perpetrators. negro boys and girls.

THE DECENCIES OF THE ABOLITION PRESS.

Even the grave is not sacred from the polluting touch f abolitionism. Most of our readers remember the inminusty savage comments of the New York Tribune dered necessary by the current of passing events. The which followed its announcement of the death of Senator people, almost everywhere, in the late elections, have de famously savage comments of the New York Tribune

BOSTON COURIER AND MAINE ELECTION. and persistent antagonist of President Pierce, his adminis-

had based their hopes and predictions.

"The fusion men are defeated entirely in Maine, as they are always likely to be when they enter the political field on their own account. Gov. Morrill is beaten down, the Maine is is discountenanced, the issue, which was placed upon

The Portland Advertiser of last Tuesday's issue the candidly acknowledges the defeat of the abolition-know

good men do, the venal gaug who have stolen the livery of that the same person is not subject to a second attack of "Jane is a yellow fever. The experience of the past year has shown ho

exposed to the world as parties to a base and exceptionless in that city on the lat. "They were all females, all far representation of their neighbors and friends. They begin to moved from the shipping, and may therefore be looked upon as cases of native origin, having had no connexion train was going at the rate of thirty miles an hour, and whatever with imported cases." This is the language of when the fire was discovered about \$6,000 worth of mer-

A SPECH FOR THE TIMES.

The following is a report of the forcible speech of Lieutenant-Governor Willard, of Indiana, at the late mass meeting at Indianapolis. Strong and nervous and decided, as it is, in sentiment and in tone, we believe that it is in accordance with the feeling of the determined democracy of Indiana:

"Gor. Willard was next introduced, and his appearance upon the stand was greeted with hearty cheers.

"He said the inquiry had often been inade, "Way are we democratis abroad in Indiana discussing the questions of the day? His answer was that last year many tares had been sown; this year they ground would be summer fallowed, in order that we might reap a full crop next year. He alloade to the hast democratis ending on the capital to instruct the democratic span for the lobbies of the capital were filled with priests and layune asking office.

"We then said that no abolitionist should represent this State in the United States Senate; and, for one, he was will ingo to leave it to the people to say in 1856 whether they had one given the man of the capital instruct the state in the United States Senate; and, for one, he was will ingo to leave it to the people to say in 1856 whether they had one given the man of the capital instruct the state in the United States Senate; and, for one, he was will ingo to leave it to the people to say in 1856 whether they had one right in so doing.

"Last year you came up here under different circumstance to what you have now done; you had no officers to stances to what you have now done; you had no officers to stances to what you have now done; you had no officers to stances to what you have now done; you had no officers to stances to what you have now done; you had no officers to stances to what you have now done; you had no officers to stances to what you have now done; you had no officers to stances to what you have now done; you had no officers to stances to what you have now done; you had no officers to stances to what you have now done; you had no officers to st

ATTEMPTING TO HEAD OFF DESERTERS. Several of the know-nothing lodges in Georgia, with the view of arresting the stampede that prevails in that State, have resolved to close their doors for the balance of the season. The reasons assigned for resorting to a trick which must prove an unsuccessful one are as follows:

which must prove an unsuccessful one are as follows:

"1st. To escape, or at least break the force of, the prejudice existing among many outsiders against the grips, signs, and passwords, and other tomfooleries, and against the ritual, the solemn oaths, and pledges of the secret order.

"2d. In order to deprive discontented members who may become diagusted and desirous of withdrawing of the opportunity of doing so between now and the election. As there would be no council meetings, there could be no resignations and dismissals; and the calculation is, that those sworn in will be held bound by their caths to support the know-nothwill be held bound by their caths to support the know-nothing candidates, 'even though it may conflict with the person al preference' of the repentant brother."

THE FISHERY COMMISSIONERS. The Pictou Chronicle informs us that the fishery co issioners, comprising Mr. Cushman, on the part of the United States, and Mr. M. H. Perley on the part of Great Britain, left that port on Monday for Charlottetown. They are to proceed to the Miramichi river, and there decide upon some general principles for their future guidance.

THE POPE AND SIDNEY SMITH.

"I thought," says be, "that the terror of the Pope had seen confined to the limits of the nursery, and merely employed as a means to induce young master to enter into his small clothes with greater speed, and to eat his breakfast with greater attention to decorum. For these pur poses the name of the Pope is admirable."

A Catholic priest, Wm. Hamilton, has, at two different times this week, been in the Chicago prison for drunkenness. [Cleveland Herald.

It would be as great folly to look for universal perfectio in the Catholic priesthood as to look for universal perfec tion in the Protestant priesthood; and this fling come with an ill grace from a paper which furnishes in a column of the same number which contains the above an ecount of the arrest of Rev. S. J. Taylor, a Protestant clergyman, " for stealing a horse and buggy from Kalamazoo." The drunkenness of the first and the horse and buggy stealing of the last bring no disgrace upon the two churches, for, as the doctrines of those churches are in uncompromising hostility to their private practices, the odiu

THE ADMINISTRATION IN ILLINOIS. From the Cairo (III.) City Times. Our readers will bear us witness that of late we have

dabbled but little in the subject of politics. This was r Norris, of New Hampshire. The Anti-slavery Standard thus announces the death of the lamented Rev. Dr. Cone, of New York:

"The city journals are heaping fulsome culogiums upon the late Rev. Spencer H. Cone, D. D., (Baptist,) who died on the 28th ult., at an advanced age. Whatever others may rers of Franklin Pierce personally; but, nevertheless, he and his policy are deservedly stronger to-day than they were, if possible, when he was elected. The whig party oming merged in the know-nothing organi proper becoming merged in the know-nothing organiza-tion, and they in turn rapidly blending with the so-called republican party, renders the success of the democrati-ticket in 1856 a certain event. There can be no union between the Philadelphia-platform know-nothings and those who adhere to the abolition side of that ism Although they may be able to unite upon the here sies of know-nothingism proper, they must inevita bly split upon the vexed question of slavery. It will be a wide and deep guif between them, and each faction will have its candidates in the field. What will be the result? Why, undoubtedly, the complete triumph of the democracy. They, as a party, although occasionally defeated and partially disbanded, still have had a piace in the minds of freemen; still have possessed a nucleus The case of Passmore Williamson lies, as we think, in a nut-shell. The writ of habeas corpus is either a nullity or a reality. If it is a reality—if the habeas corpus act is one of the greatest of our boasted rights as freemen—the confinement of Passmore Williamson within the walls of a prison affords satisfactory and substantial evidence that there are judges in our land who will preserve the pristine purity and integrity of the act, regardless of personal or political considerations—the howlings of fanatics or the clamor of demagogues. It was on a wait of the second of the present and gloom. The white patriots have gathered in every hour of trial and persistent antagonist of President Pierce, his administration. It has head that tration, and all its measures, including the Nebraska bill in particular—comments as follows upon the recent result in Maine:

"The Maine election has settled two things: In the first battle, and who still retain the memories of their triumphs, as well as their defeate—upon an open arowal of principle, will repudiate both of these factions, and vote for the comments as follows upon the recent result in Maine:

"The Maine election has settled two things: In the first battle, and who still retain the memories of their triumphs, as well as their defeate—upon an open arowal of principle, it has decided that the unreasonable and fanatical linguor law, which had its origin in that State, has not a maintenance of the constitution in the state, which had its origin in that State, has not a maintenance of the constitution of the constitution and the country? I sit necessary for the success of Protest.

"The Maine election has settled two things: In the first within the walls of a maintenance of the comments as follows upon the recent result in Maine:

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"The Maine election has settled two things: In the first within the walls of a maintenance of atriots have gathered in every hour of tria thend to it; secondly, it tells the friends of fusion that while whig seceders—whigs with weak backs and frightened faces—went into a 'mumbo jumbo' to effect some popular issue, and to keep their political heads above water, they have been most signally defeated on the simple ground upon which they had based their hopes and predictions.

I has never failed in any particular to carry out the doctrines upon which it was brought into power. Open and active hose tillity to every one of the new phases of political combination has marked its conduct, and no evasive or doubtful policy had based their hopes and predictions.

Independently of its political action, the present administration. It has never finded in any particular to carry out the doctrines upon which it was brought into power. Open and active hose tillity to every one of the new phases of political combination has marked its conduct, and no evasive or doubtful policy had based their hopes and predictions.

Independently of its political action, the present admiistration has done much to advance the general interest of the country. We have no time in this article to allud their own account. Gov. Morrill is beaten down, the Maine of the country. We have no time in this article to allied of God, they were of the devil, and sought for fitting companions in the dark rectusions of the lodges of knownothingirm. Their preaching was a disgrace to the Church, a libel upon Christianity, a slander upon the truth of God, it only for the minlons of darkness, and in keeping with the rilest despotism. Nearly all the native tribes have been disposed of, and the Indian title to vast domains extinguished. Treaties have been made with several of the powers of Europe. An advantageous and important arrangement has been effected with China; a special embassy has been sent to Greece; and the unbounded products and important trade of the

have we not, as democrats, the greatest reason to congrat ulate ourselves upon the high position of the administra-tion, as well as to be grateful for the beneficial effects of its

of the Evening Post, speaking of Col. Wheeler's escaped

"Jame is a fine specimen of the best class of Virgini housemaids, with a certain lady-like air, propriety of lau guage, and timidity of manner that preposesses the au dience in her favor."

Strange that we never find the "lady-like air" and "propriety of language" among our free negroes of the North priety of language among our free negroes of the North. Is the tendency of slavery to make negro women lady-like and proper in their behavior and manners? Ve-ily we must infer so from this. We will bet a hundred dollars there will be no lady-like air nor propriety of language among our free negroes of the North. Is the tendency of slavery to make negro women lady-like and proper in their behavior and manners? Ve-ily we must infer so from this. We will bet a hundred dollars there will be no lady-like air nor propriety of language among our free negroes of the North. Is the tendency of slavery to make negro women lady-like and proper in their behavior and manners? Ve-ily we must infer so from this. We will bet a hundred dollars there will be no lady-like air nor propriety of language among our free negroes of the North.

YELLOW FEVER IN MORILE.-The Mobile board of health lly that four deaths from yellow fever occurred

From the Charleston Mercury, Aug. 2 GEN. ZOLLICOFFER'S SPEECH.

There is in every country a class of politicians wh forth as the vigorous and intense champions of petty and timid reforms. Point them to a policy high in principle, but requiring boldness, and perhaps some sacrifice, in action, and they turn, disgusted, away. Point them to a policy doubtful in principle and weak in practice, and they gallantly enlist in the service. But such men never yet, the context they have closured to saved a people. On the contrary, they have clogged the path of noble enterprises, prostrated the hopes and alms of the true statesman, and brought ruin, shame, and moekery upon all who have fallen beneath their influence. We judge General Zollicoffer to be of this class. It is not enough that he puts forth statements wholly incorrect upon important points, but, to excite more deeply in the South the feeling against foreigners, he appeals to their

"How long will it be before this annual accretion of a half million to a million of population to the North will give to them that constitutional majority which will ena-ble them, in accordance with that instrument itself, to change the constitution of the United States so as to abol-ish slavery in all the southern States, and totally strip them of political power?"

Such arguments are shallow in the extreme, and unworthy a southern statesman. We hear not a word of na-tive abelitionism; not a word of that fierce and deadly spirit of hostility which took root in the northern heart before the tide of emigration had set in; not a word of the fast-gathering fruits of that fanatical seed scattered from the pulpit, the stump, and the senate house, and planted the pulpit, the stump, and the senate house, and planted upon the hearthstone and in the infant primer; not a word of those past acts of submission and that fatal course which have well-nigh fixed the brand of inferiority upon us; not a word of that policy which, rejecting weak and worthless expedients, marks out for the South a line of malely, high, and determined action. Not not Put down foreign influence, and there will be no more aggression. Abolition will be killed, and all will be peace.

This is the scheme of Mr. Zollicoffer. Let us see how he sustains it.

To prove the anti-slavery prejudices of fereigners h

motes the following statistics

quotes the following statistics:

"The census tables show there were in 1850 living in the northern States of the Union a foreign-born population of 1,845,582. Of these, 1,576,183 were living in the following seven northern States, to wit:
"New York, 651,661; Mussachusetts, 160,909; Vermont, 32,801; Pennsylvania, 294,871; Ohio, 218,512; Illiuois, 110,504; Wisconsin, 106,605. Total, 1,576,183."

In these seven free States, which contain nearly all the foreign population of the country, Martin Van Buren, when he was the abolition candidate for the presidency, in 1848, received a vote of 245,413, out of a total vote of 291,687—the entire vote save 46,369. In these same seven States in

the entire vote, save 46,369. In these same seven States, in 1852, John P. Hale, the abolition candidate for the presidency in that year, received 122,626 votes, out of a total vote of 156,993—all except 34,367.

vote of 155,993—all except 34,337.

In order that this estimate may be clearly understood, he tells us in another portion of his speech that, "in these seven northern States, where the foreigners have mainly concentrated, the abolition candidates for the presidency (Van Buren in 1848 and Hale in 1852) got all their votes." (Van Buren in 1848 and Hale in 1852) got all their vote." When he comes, however, to the figures, the case appears different, as is seen above. The abolition candidates receive only a very large portion. But let us test the figures. It will be perceived that when Mr. Zollicoffer speaks of the "total vote" in these seven States as being 291,087, he means the total foreign vote; for the "total vote," native and foreign, in New York alone, at that time, greatly exceeded that number. Now, Mr. Van Buren, in these seven States, received 245,418 votes, native and foreign. But, with a perversion wholly unaccountable Mr. Zollicoffer counts all his votes as foreign! He works by the same rule in the case of Mr. Hale in 1852. We have before us a statistical table of the last presidential election, which fixes the entire vote, native and foreign, of Mr. Hale, in these seven States, at 121,128, or less

presidential election, which fixes the entire vote, native and foreign, of Mr. Hale, in these seven States, at 121,128, or less by 1,500 than Mr. Zollicoffer gives as his foreign vote alone is not this the very perfection of party arithmetic? Mr. Zollicoffer asserts by his figures that, in 1848 and 1852, neither of the abolition candidates received a single native rote in these seven States; that in all the limits of New York, Ohio, Wisconsin, Massachusetts, Illinois, Penzsylvania, and Vermont, these admitted dens of abolition, not a and vermont, these admitted dens of acontion, not a single son of the soil supported its champion—all were fereigners. What an absurdity! what shameless and un-heard-of perversion! Because, in each case, these candi-dates received a vote nearly equal to the foreign vote, Mr. Zollicoffer pounces upon it as a chance for a capital point a decided hit! Such is the spirit which actuates the

champion of Americanism.

Having thus made, as he imagines, the foreigners in these seven States the scape-goats of abolition, Mr. Zolli coffer, released from the hard bonds of figures, launche coffer, released from the hard bonds of figures, launches forth in a strain of most complacent eloquence, into which we shall track him directly. Meanwhile, it is curious to see how these seven States, having so large a proportion of the entire foreign vote at the North, went in the presidential canvaes last mentioned by Mr. Zollicoffer. It is very well known that the foreigners have, in almost every case, voted with the democratic party; which, while it was more avorable to them than the wing, has also always been sounder upon the slavery question. This last fact cannot be disputed. The popularity which Seward seems to have acquired recently with them in New York is due to causes purely of a local character and of recent date. And these same States, with the exception of Massachusetts and Vermont, all cast majorities for Pierce. We leave Mr. Zolli-coffer again with his statistics to explain facts, and to ove that the foreigners descried the party to which the had so long been faithful :

had so long been faithful:

"These seven States notoriously foster and sustain all, or nearly all, of the more violent and fanatical abolition politicians of the North—they are the hottest of all the beds of abolition fanaticism in the Union. Take New York, for example, the largest of these States: Van Buren, Dir, & Co. notoriously head the strongest division of the old democratic party; Seward, Greeley, & Co. notoriously head the strongest division of the old whig party. The sound Dickinson men among the democrate, and the sound astional men, or silver grays, among the whigs, are each confessedly in a minority. There is perhaps still a worte state of things in Massachusetts. In Wisconsin and Massachusetts the fugitive-slave law has been nullified."

We thank Mr. Zollicoffer for the graphic sketch. But

We thank Mr. Zollicoffer for the graphic sketch. Bu there is a phase of the picture to whi allude. True, most true, "the sound Dickinson men," and "the sound national men, or silver grays, among the whigs," are prostrated; but who has done it? True, there is "a worse state of things in Massachusetts" than ever before; but who has made it? True, Massachusetts has nullified the fugitive law; but whose work was it? True, that from one end of the North to the other, abolition rages with unprecedented fur, but who rides the storm? True, that, for the first time but who rides the storm? Arus, that, for the history of the country, a national convention was split into fragments, and a national party blown to the winds simply by declarations favorable to the South; but who did it? Foreigners? Catholics? No! The fusion be tween know-nothingism and free-soil. It is all the work of the same party which Mr. Zollicoffer so lands, which proclaims Catholicism and slavery kindred and mutually-sustaining evils, which deprived of their arms the foreign regiments in Ohio, which disbanded foreign companies is Massachusetts, and disgraced the annals of that ancient Commonwealth with the proceedings of the Hiss legisle ture, and which, whether found in Maine or lows, in the rich mansions of Boston or the vile huts of the Northwest has but the simple watchword, "down with slavery and foreign influence?" This is the meaning at the North of "Americans ruling America," and these the acts of nativ ism, pure and unadulterated.

THE DEATH OF DR. HIGGINS .- The Philadelphia logalrer thus notices the death of Dr. Higgins :

rer thus notices the death of Dr. Higgins:

"Dr. Francis Higgins, of Norfolk, who died of yellow fever in this city, on Saturday last, was taken with the disease in the former city on the 22d ult, when he had 110 patients in charge. He recovered sufficiently on the 31st to leave for this city to join his family and regain his health. On Tuesday, the 4th instant, he was again propertated. He said that his symptoms were such that he must die, naming Saturday as the day when he would cease to live; and, notwithstanding the constant exertions and attentions of his brother-in-law, Dr. Lajus, and Dr. La Rocke, his prediction was too correct. On the evening of Saturday, in the presence of his family, and in the arms of his brothers, he breathed his last."

AN EXPENSIVE SPARK .- On Thursday last a spa